

resemble the female of *M. armata*, as figured by Des Murs (Icon. Orn. pl. 48).

"Bill, legs, and toes Indian red."

45. *LARUS SERRANUS*, Tsch. F. P. *Aves*, p. 307.

L. personatus, Schlegel, Mus. des P.-B. *Lari*, p. 35.

Several skins from Tinta, obtained in July, in winter dress or immature plumage, with the head almost white. One of them, apparently most immature, shows traces of a black subterminal tail-band.

46. *PODICEPS CALIPAREUS*, Lesson; Tsch. F. P. *Aves*, p. 315.

Lagoon of Tungasuca.

"Bill lead-colour; eye red; legs and toes lead-colour."

47. *PODICEPS ROLLANDI*, Q. et G.

Lagoon of Tungasuca.

"Bill black; eye red; legs and toes slate-colour."

3. Second List of Birds collected at Conchitas, Argentine Republic, by Mr. William H. Hudson; together with some Notes upon another Collection from the same locality. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.Z.S.

A second collection of birdskins made by Mr. Hudson having been transmitted to us for inspection by the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, we beg leave to offer to the Society a list of the species therein contained which were not enumerated in our former paper on this subject*, with occasional remarks upon them.

The collection consists of 105 specimens, referable to fifty different species. The following fourteen were not in the first collection. Two only of these, namely *Cyanotis azaræ* and *Elanus leucurus*, are not mentioned in Burmeister's work on the zoology of La Plata.

1. *TROGLODYTES FURVUS* (Gm.)

Tr. platensis, Burm. La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 476.

Basacaraguay, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 19.

Several examples of this widely diffused species. It has been already pointed out (P. Z. S. 1867, p. 321) that the true *Sylvia platensis* of Latham (founded on Buffon's Pl. Enl. 730. f. 2) is Burmeister's *Cistothorus fasciolatus*, which should be called *Cistothorus platensis*. Azara's *Todo voz*, Apunt. ii. p. 29. no. 151 (*Thryothorus polyglottus*, Vieill.), is, no doubt, the same species.

Mr. Hudson gives *Ratoncito* as the vernacular name of the present bird.

* See P. Z. S. 1868, p. 137.

2. PROGNE DOMESTICA (Vieill.).

Hirundo domestica, Vieill. N. D. xiv. p. 521, et E. M. p. 527; ex *Golondrina domestica*, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 502.

Progne domestica, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 282; Burm. La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 477.

One skin of this species, which seems to us very nearly allied to the Central-American *P. leucogastra*, though larger. Burmeister describes the adult as being steel-blue all over, having, we suppose, confounded it with the southern representative of *P. purpurea* (i. e. *P. elegans*, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 751).

3. ATTICORA CYANOLEUCA (Vieill.); Burm. l. c. p. 479.

Golondrina timoneles negros, Azar. Apunt. ii. p. 508. no. 303.

Two examples of this widely spread species.

4. CYCLORHIS VIRIDIS (Vieill.); Burm. l. c. p. 472.

Iabia verde, Azara, l. c. i. p. 361. no. 89.

Sclater's Bolivian specimen (C. A. B. p. 46) has a rather stronger bill, and the base of the lower mandible black. The chestnut eyebrows are also deeper in colour. It approaches *C. flavipectus*. The present species comes nearer the Brazilian *C. ochrocephala*, and has no black spot on the lower mandible.

5. AGELASTICUS THILIUS (Mol.).

Agelaius thilius, Burm. l. c. p. 492.

Tordo negro cobijas amarillas, Azara, l. c. i. p. 301.

Agelasticus chrysopterus, Cab. M. H. i. p. 188.

Agelaius xanthocarpus, Cassin, P. Acad. Phil. 1866, p. 12.

Two males and a female of this species, which we agree with Burmeister in regarding as hardly distinct from the Chilian bird. It only differs in its smaller size. The single Peruvian skin we have seen is most like the Chilian in size; so that Bonaparte's *A. xanthocarpus* (ex Peruvia) is probably a mere synonym of *A. thilius*. Cabanis wishes to call the Argentine form *chrysopterus*, from Vieillot's *Agelaius chrysopterus*, which name, however, has no reference to Azara's species, and is a mere synonym of *Icterus cayanensis*.

6. XANTHOSOMUS RUFICAPILLUS (Vieill.).

Tordo corona de canela, Azara, l. c. i. p. 315.

Agelaius ruficapillus, Vieill.

Chrysomus frontalis, Burm. l. c. p. 492.

Dolichonyx ruficapillus, Cassin, Pr. Acad. Phil. 1866, p. 17.

Cassin is quite right in separating this bird from the Brazilian *X. frontalis*, with which it has been generally confounded.

7. CYANOTIS AZARÆ (Licht.); Scl. C. A. B. p. 212.

Tachuri rey, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 72. no. 161.

Two pairs of this species, which Mr. Hudson marks as a "summer bird frequenting swamps." Not mentioned by Burmeister.

8. *HAPALOCERCUS FLAVIVENTRIS* (Lafr. et D'Orb.); Burm. La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 456.

Tachuri vientre amarillo, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 89. no. 171.

One example obtained in November 1867 and marked as a "summer bird." On comparing this with other specimens in Sclater's collection, including a typical Chilean example of *Arundinicola citreola*, Landbeck (Wieg. Arch. 1864, p. 58), we find them all identical*. The latter name may therefore be regarded as a synonym of *Hapalocercus flaviventris*.

9. *CERYLE AMERICANA* (Linn.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 447.

One skin of a female of this Kingfisher.

10. *ELANUS LEUCURUS* (Vieill.); Burm. Syst. Ueb. ii. p. 113.

Alcon blanco, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 165.

Two specimens. Not included in Burmeister's list.

11. *ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS* (Vieill.).

Gavilan de estero sociable, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 84. no. 16.

R. hamatus, Burm. La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 435.

One example of this species.

12. *ARAMUS SCOLOPACEUS* (Vieill.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 504.

Caráú, Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 202. no. 366.

"Caráú" or "Viuda loca."—W. H. H.

13. *QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA* (Vieill.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 516.

Pato alas azulas, Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 437. no. 434.

"Pato chocolate."—W. H. H.

14. *DENDROCYGNA VIDUATA* (Linn.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 515.

Pato cara blanca, Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 440. no. 435.

We have likewise lately examined a small collection of birds made near Buenos Ayres by Mr. Haslehurst of that city. Out of forty-five species represented in it, the following ten have not been yet sent by Mr. Hudson:—

1. *VIREOSYLVA CHIVI*.

Sylvia chivi, Vieill. N. D. xi. p. 174, et E. M. 437, ex Azara, no. 152.

Contramaestre gaviero, Apunt. ii. p. 34.

V. chivi, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 337.

A single skin, which we are not able to separate from *V. agilis* of Brazil (*V. virescens* of Sclater's American Catalogue). But putting aside *virescens*, which Prof. Baird, perhaps rightly, considers to be a synonym of *V. olivacea*, *chivi* is the oldest name for this bird. This species is not mentioned by Burmeister.

* Cf. Sclater's remarks, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 326.

2. STEPHANOPHORUS LEUCOCEPHALUS (Vieill.).

Lindo azul cabeza blanca, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 375. no. 93.

Tanagra leucocephala, Vieill. N. D. xxxii. p. 408, et E. M. 774.

Several skins of this *Tanager*.

3. DONACOSPIZA ALBIFRONS (Vieill.); Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 136.

Poospiza albifrons, Burm. l. c. p. 484.

Cola aguda vientre de canela, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 263. no. 234.

Poospiza oxyrhyncha, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 168, ex MS. Natt.

On comparing the present specimen with Sclater's type of *Poospiza oxyrhyncha*, there remains no doubt of their identity. Natterer's specimen in Sclater's collection, which was obtained at Curytiba in Brazil, has the tail-feathers rather worn. The species is well figured in the 'Voyage of the Beagle' (t. 29) as *Ammodramus longicaudatus*.

4. SYCALIS CHLOROPSIS.

Crithagra chloropsis, Bp. Consp. i. p. 521.

Sycalis chloropis, Burm. Journ. f. O. 1860, p. 257, et La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 489.

A pair of what we suppose to be this *Sycalis*, which has not been very sufficiently described either by Bonaparte or Burmeister. It is most nearly allied to *S. brasiliensis*, but rather smaller, with the front less deeply orange, and the back strongly striated with fuscous.

5. STURNELLA DEFILIPPII, Bp.; Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 138.

Trupialis militaris, Burm. l. c. p. 490.

Tordo degollado primero, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 304, no. 68.

Easily known from the true *S. militaris* (which is found near Mendoza and along the Cordilleras) by its black under wing-coverts.

6. AMBLYRHAMPHUS HOLOSERICEUS (Scop.); Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 137.

A. ruber, Burm. l. c. p. 491.

Tordo negro cabeza roja, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 316. no. 72.

7. PICOLAPTES ANGUSTIROSTRIS (Vieill.); Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1850, p. 151.

Trepador comun, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 279, no. 242.

Nearest to *P. bivittatus*, as pointed out by Lafresnaye, but recognizable by the well-marked striæ below and the longer beak. Not mentioned by Burmeister.

8. MYIARCHUS SWAINSONI, Cab. et Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 72.

Suiriri pardo amarillo menor, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 138. no. 193.

We are inclined to think this form may be really distinguishable from *M. ferox*, although in some cases it is exceedingly difficult to say to which of the two species a particular skin should be referred. A Nattererian specimen of *Myiarchus cantans* (Pelzeln, Orn. Bras.

p. 117) in Sclater's collection agrees very well with the Buenos-Ayrcan bird. Pelzeln unites *M. swainsoni* with *M. ferox*, and may thus have fallen into the error of describing his *M. cantans* as new. This species is not included in Burmeister's list.

9. *PHYTOTOMA RUTILA* (Vieill.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 452.

Dentudo, Azara, Apunt. i. p. 361. no. 91.

10. *VANELLUS CAYANENSIS* (Gm.); Burm. *l. c.* p. 502.

Terutéro ó Tetéu, Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 264. no. 386.

4. Observations on the Distribution of *Bulimus miltocheilus* in the Solomon's* Archipelago. By JOHN BRAZIER, of Sydney, New South Wales. (Communicated by the Secretary.)

BULIMUS MILTOCHEILUS.

Bulimus miltocheilus, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 49. fig. 322; Deshayes in Fér. vol. ii. p. 105, pl. 154. figs. 3 & 4; Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. vol. iii. p. 372, and vol. iv. p. 440; Chenu, Manuel de Conch. part. i. fig. 3216.

Aspastus miltocheilus, Albers, Heliceen, first edition, p. 149.

Ostomus miltocheilus, H. & A. Adams, Recent Mollusca, vol. ii. p. 151.

During my visit to the Solomon's archipelago in H.M.S. 'Curaçoa,' under the command of my esteemed friend Commodore Sir William Wiseman, C.B., in the months of August and September 1865, I found that *Bulimus miltocheilus* is not only met with at Port Makera, San Christoval Island, but also on two other islands in the archipelago. On the Island of Sesarga or Contraietés (situated 9° 48' S. lat., 162° 8' 10" E. long.) I believe I was the first that ever landed in search of conchological specimens; and I was well rewarded by finding *B. miltocheilus* on a species of palm tree about twenty feet from the ground. The next island that we visited is one known by the name of Golfe Island; the native name is Ugi; here *B. miltocheilus* is found in thousands on the palm trees. The third place that we visited was Wanga Bay, San Christoval Island; here we found this *Bulimus* rather scarce, not getting more than thirty specimens. At this spot they are found on leaves of bushes and other small plants, quite vigorous and crawling about, where the land is very low and damp. The next place that we visited was Recherche Bay, San Christoval Island, where the land is very high on the coast. To obtain *B. miltocheilus* you must go three or four miles inland; here it is found on a broad-leaved tree, but

* Recent writers on the Mollusca of this archipelago (such as Pfeiffer and others) make use of the term "Salomon" Islands; it should be Solomon's Archipelago or Islands.